

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 4005. 號九廿月四年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

日六初月四年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manilla, G. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

Francs. & Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 30,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENT:—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS:—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS:—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD ANDER, Esq.

J. F. CORRY, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Manager.
Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE Undermentioned valuable LAND and BUILDINGS on Island Lot No. 7, situated at 46 and 48, Queen's Road, the Property of the late Mr. G. B. FALCONER:—

THE TWO BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS occupying the finest position, are of the most commodious description, with Terrace and ample Godowns; the Ground Floors are of Granite, the Buildings are known to be the most handsome and substantially built Premises in the Colony; and are all in perfect condition and good order.

Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to
JOHN NOBLE,
48, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, May 20, 1876. my30

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura-
A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MOORE & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS,
E. C. RAY.
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanou. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.
1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the above Company's Station at this Port from this date.

CARL CHR. BOJENSEN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1876. my6

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwan.

P. F. DA SILVA.
Formosa, April 1, 1876. my1

NOTIFICATION.

IT is herewith notified that a Custom House has been Established at HOI-HOW (海口), the Treaty Port of KUNGHOW (瓊州), and has been opened for transaction of Business under this day's date.

H. O. BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Kunghow Customs,
Hoi-how, April 1, 1876. my8

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brillante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.
Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafiores.
Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,
A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex S. S. "NAPLES."
A Large Assortment of New Books.
NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE,
GIFT BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my8

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex S. S. "VIRING & NAPLES."
PRIME Quality Becks' DANISH BUTTER in tins of 1-lb., 2-lb., and 4-lb. each.

BASS' ALE, (October brew), in bulk, in bbls. and kilderkins.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my8

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

In One Lot, or in Lots to suit Purchasers.

THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and LAND belonging to the BIEN HOA SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), consisting of:—

FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with accessories complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines with Independent Engines, Concretors, &c., &c., &c.

Machines for Adjusting and Fitting, Turning Lathe, Boring Machine, &c., &c., &c.

One Gas Machine.
One Steam-Crane.
Spare Materials, Iron and Copper Pipes of various dimensions, &c., &c.

One Tug Boat, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good order.

One Steam Launch.

Fifteen large native Cargo Boats, in good order.

The Land and Buildings of the Estate, situated on the River.

The Estate of Lacau Bienhoa Province, comprising an area of about 300 Hectars, mostly cultivated.

Apply to
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SAIGON.

April 25, 1876. my25

NOTICE.

APPLES OFF THE ICE.
Just Landed and For Sale.
CHOICE AMERICAN BALDWIN APPLES, in Good Condition, received packed in Ice, ex Ship "Comet."

TUDOR COMPANY,
J. F. HOBAN, Agent.
Hongkong, April 27, 1876. my4

BISCUIT FLOUR.

AN Excellent FOOD for INFANTS and CHILDREN.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY Co., LIMITED.
In Tins Containing 6 lbs.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876. my8

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).
Pints, \$18 " " (2 ")
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY.
\$12 per case (1 dozen).
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1876. tt.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undermentioned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY NEXT,
the 1st May, 1876, at Noon,—
At the Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(For account of the concerned.)
25 chests Persian OPIUM, saved ex S. S. "Orantes."

(All more or less damaged by sea water.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. my1

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee, under Bill of Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell, on

MONDAY,
the 6th May, 1876, at Noon,—
The Whole of the Stock-in-trade, Shop Fittings, Machinery, Carpenter's, Engineer's, and Blacksmith's Tools, Household Furniture, &c., &c., of or belonging to B. R. STANFORD, Shipwright, &c., on the Premises at Spring Gardens.

Further particulars will be shortly announced.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 26, 1876. my8

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of DOCKING any size VESSELS frequenting this Port, and executing any Repairs required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.

Length of Dock, 455 Feet.
Breadth do., 92 "
Depth of Water, Springs, 24 "
do., Neaps, 21 "

The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—

Recoopering, including Dockage, Shoring, Labor, Felt, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 80 cents per Sheet.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 35 cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80 cents per Ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to
W. B. SPRAAT & Co.,
9, Praya East.
Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876. ap28

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong the MANAGEMENT of the above Company's Station will be TAKEN OVER by Mr. G. C. BOJENSEN, who has been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. SUNDENSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 6, 1876. my6

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WUTHER-SPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WUTHER-SPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.
W. H. BRERETON,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Solicitor.
my11

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, OR, THE FUNDAMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EVELL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EVELL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.,
Hongkong, July 31, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO AND TAMSUI.
The Steamship
"HAILONG,"
Captain Abbott, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports
on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.
Hongkong, April 27, 1876. ap30

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Company's Steamship
"AGAMEMNON,"
will be despatched on or
about the 6th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 24, 1876. my6

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.
(Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.)
The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"SINGAPORE,"
Captain J. H. FRANK, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. my8

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S.
"MALACCA,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Lombardy with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S.
"LOMBARDY,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Company's Steamship
"TIBRE,"
Captain DE GIBAUD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Company's Steamship
"TIBRE,"
Captain DE GIBAUD, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Company's Steamship
"TIBRE,"
Captain DE GIBAUD, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Company's Steamship
"TIBRE,"
Captain DE GIBAUD, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Company's Steamship
"TIBRE,"
Captain DE GIBAUD, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The A 1 British Barque
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
Captain McKEON, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, April 21, 1876.

NOTICE.
The Undermentioned Vessels having the greater portion of their Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the following Ports.

FOR HONOLULU, S. I. AND SAN FRANCISCO.
The American Bark
"ALDEN BESSE,"
Captain ALLEN NOTES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 British Ship
"MARGARITE,"
JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Bark
"JONATHAN CHASE,"
OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 British Clipper Ship
"SYDENHAM,"
FRANK BRISTOW, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship
"CHARTER OAK,"
SMITH, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

Mails.
Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 30th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.



Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London; Also, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "SWALLOW," Captain O. BABOT, with Ben Majeby's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 8th May, at Noon. CARGO will be received on board until Noon, SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 8th May. For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED. A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness of such declaration. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose. A. MOIVER, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, April 23, 1876. my6

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, April 16, 1876. my16

ON SALE. THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological, and General Literary References.

WILLIAM FREDERICK MATTHEW. Price: 3s.

Shanghai, ... KELL & Co. Hongkong, ... "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Insurances.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premiums. NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash. ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Oils in Matched, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPLANT & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, January 3, 1873.

Insurances.
THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jy1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China. Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON, Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000, on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

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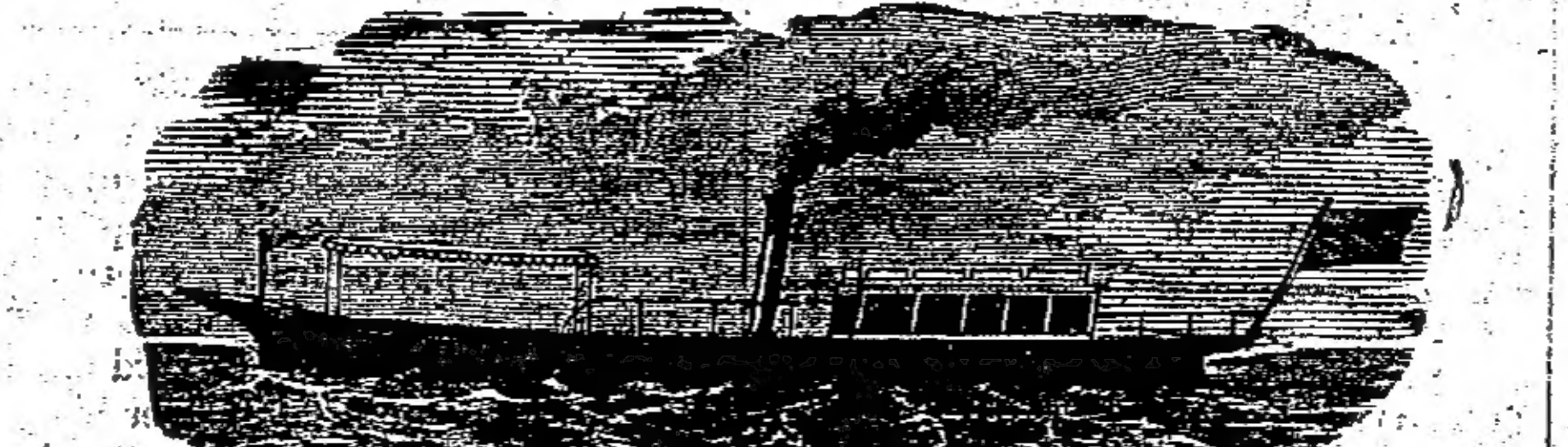
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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
In consequence of the large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, it is now sold in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs. WATSON & Co.
Shanghai, " " WATSON, CLARKE & Co.

Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

28au75 52t 3ml 10jml 14no76

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NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London,

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.
AT HONGKONG:
 Island Lot 82.—The well-known House and Office lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.
 The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.
 Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.
 Marine Lot 111, Wanchai.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
 Annual Crown rent, \$324.
AT YOKOHAMA:
 Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.
 No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.
 Annual Ground rent, \$233.79.
 No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 654 Taubos.
 Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.
 Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINTHARD,
 Trustees of A. Heard & Co's Estate,
 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
 Hongkong, February 1, 1876. my1

FOR SALE.

200 Casks OLARET from BORDAUX.
 Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
 Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

FOR SALE.

1 VERY Handsome PHAETON.
 1 Set Double HARNESS, nearly new.
 1 Set Single HARNESS.
 Apply to
L. MALLORY,
 No. 2, St. John's Place.
 Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. MEIKONG.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Euphrate," from London, in connection with the above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whereas delivery may be obtained from TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 19th, at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
 Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamer "FLEURUS CASTLE" will be despatched for the above Port at Daylight, TOMORROW, the 30th instant.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876. sp90

FOR SAIGON.

The Steamship "GENOA," Capt. CORRIALLI, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 1st Proximo, at 4 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my1

FOR SAIGON.

The British Steamer "PENED," Captain JOHN CAINE, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
AB YON,
 Freight Agent.
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my2

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "NAMO," Captain G. T. WESBOCK, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at Daylight.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my3

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The British Bark "CORINNE," GORMAN, Master, of 828 Tons Register.
 Apply to
WIELER & Co.,
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876.
HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
 The Steamer "WHITE CLOUD" will make a Trip from and to Macao TOMORROW, Sunday, leaving Macao at 10 a.m., and Hongkong at 8 p.m.
 By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, April 20, 1876. sp90

To-day's Advertisements.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. Vasco de Gama, Captain Rios, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
 Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents S. S. Vasco de Gama.
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr J. ALABOR in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last. The Business will be carried on under the style of **MEYER, ALABOR & Co.**
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my29

LOST.

AT the HONGKONG HOTEL on the way to the Canton Steamer Wharf, A DIAMOND from a Ring.
 The Finder will Please Return it to the Manager of the HONGKONG HOTEL. If required, a Reward will be given.
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my3

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION between GUTZLAF and SHANGHAI.

CARL CHR. BOJENSEN,
 Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Wreck of the P. M. S. S. Japan lies 20 miles S. 28° E. of Breaker Point; a Buoy marks the locality, and the Steamer *Rajah* and Schooner *Lotifer* are anchored over the wreck.
 Masters of Vessels are requested to avoid a near approach at night or during thick weather.
W. H. RAY,
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 22, *Namoa*, British steamer, 862, G. T. Westoby, Amoy April 27, Swatow 28, General.—D. LAFRAIK & Co.
 April 22, *China*, German steamer, 642, P. H. Hennings, Shanghai April 25, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
 April 22, *City of Peking*, Amer. steamer, 5728, J. Maury, San Francisco April 1, Mails and General.—P. M. S. Co.
 April 22, *Vasco de Gama*, British steamer, 2000, J. F. Rios, San Francisco Mar. 30, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 April 22, *Zyland*, Danish brig, 367, Laub, Hamburg Nov. 27, General.—EDWARD SCHILLER & Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 22, *Norra*, for Swatow.
 22, *Pu-yeung*, for Shanghai.
 22, *Ching-kuang*, for Shanghai.
 22, *Sindh*, for Marseilles, &c.
 22, *Atlanta*, for Saigon.
 22, *City of Exeter*, for Saigon.
 22, *Panowar*, for Whampoa.
 22, *Java*, for Saigon.
 22, *China*, for Canton.
 22, *H. M. S. Thalia*, for Singapore.

CLEARED.

Henrietta Behn, for Novgorodsky.
Christian, for Haiphong.
Vila de Bravaria, for Manila.
Yerra, for Takao.
Abby Cooper, for Manila.
Hailong, for Swatow.
Wahs, for Haiphong.
Fleurus Castle, for Shanghai.
Canton, for Newchwang.
Glory, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *China*, 24 Chinese.
 Per *Namoa*, 5 European deck and 20 Chinese.
 Per *City of Peking*, 80 Chinese.
 Per *Vasco de Gama*, Capt. Nott, Mrs. Chandon, and 34 Chinese.
 DEPARTED.—Per *Sindh*, for Singapore, one Chinese. For Marseilles, Baron du Cortal, Mr and Mrs Kruger, two children and amah, Messrs E. Heleste, Reynard, and Abbot.
 Per *City of Exeter*, 50 Chinese.
 Per *Pu-yeung*, 80 Chinese.
 Per *Norra*, 108 Chinese.
 TO DEPART.—Per *Wahs*, for Haiphong, Messrs Grant, Barille and Ausenae, and 43 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports: from Amoy to Swatow had foggy weather. In Amoy; *Glenarney*, *Swatow*, *Carlebrook* and *Fel-hoo*. Passed lying squadron off Lumbocks Island. From Swatow to port moderate weather and cloudy. In Swatow; *Douglas*, *Riga*, *Atlanta* and *Cypheus*.

CARGO.

Per *Sindh*, for Continent, 190 bales Silk, 2 bales Waste Silk, 7 cases Silks, 183 cases Sundries. For London, 93 bales Silk, 201 bales Waste Silk, 12 cases Silks, 9,201 boxes Tea, 8 cases (3,472 oz.) Treasure, 4 cases (\$28,260) Treasure, and 437 cases Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WITH CLOSURE.

For SAIGON.—
 For *ADRIA*, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 1st May.
 For SINGAPORE and PENANG.—
 For *BENLEDI*, at 1.30 p.m. on Monday, the 1st May.
 For BANGKOK.—
 For *DANUBE*, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 1st May.
 For SAIGON.—
 For *GENOA*, at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, the 1st May.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WITH CLOSURE.

For COOKTOWN, BRISBANE & SYDNEY.—
 Per *SINGAPORE*, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 8th May, instead of as previously notified.
 Mails will also be made up for all ports of East Australia, Tasmania, and Melbourne.

MAILS BY THE FRANCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Adon, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle* only; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
 Friday, 12th May.—
 5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 13th May.—
 7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
 10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
 11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
 11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
 Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my33

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 2.—
 4 p.m.—*Pened* leaves for Saigon.
 WEDNESDAY, May 3.—
 Daylight.—*Namoa* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
 FRIDAY, May 5.—
 Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Agamemnon leaves for London on or about this date.

SATURDAY, May 6.—
 Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
 Goods per *Gladius* undelivered after this date subject to rent.
 Goods per *Fleurus Castle* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, May 8.—
 Noon.—*Singapore* leaves for Cooktown, Brisbane and Sydney.
 Noon.—Sale of Stock-in-trade and Household Furniture, of Mr B. R. Stanford, Shipwright, at Spring Gardens.

MONDAY, May 15.—
 3 p.m.—*American Mail* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Communion of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any)—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A. Service at 8 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday; at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington Street. Very Reverend G. Burghis, M.A. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon in Portuguese; at 6, Benediction.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, Spring Gardens.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at 8, Benediction.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West Point.—Rev. B. Vignone. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Hailong* leaves for Swatow, Amoy, Taiwan and Tamsui.
 Daylight.—*Maria Cui* leaves for Shanghai.

3 p.m.—*White Cloud* leaves for Macao.
 Goods per *Gladius* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Miscellaneous.

Claims against the Estate of George Darty Falconer, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—*Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s* Steamer *Victoria* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.
 4 p.m.—*Japan* leaves for Saigon.

Auctions.

Noon.—Sale of Opium at Messrs Butterfield & Swire's Godown.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respectfully drawn to the fact that a copy of the *China Mail* has for some time past been placed on board of every Steamer and Sailing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour. Facilities which have recently been placed within the reach of Captains and Officers of Ships have resulted in a material increase to the Subscription List of the *Mail* amongst the shipping in port; and as special arrangements have been made to increase the usefulness of the Shipping List and to extend the circulation in the Bay, these advantages will be at once apparent to Advertisers.
 Orders may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

Writing to the *Penang Gazette* a Mr A. Smith makes some statements which are intended as a severe censure upon the conduct of the Colonial Chaplain at Penang. It appears from the letter that Mr Smith in the course of a visit to Penang proceeded, with the aid of some friends, to put up a tablet over his son's grave in the St. George's Cemetery. The stone had been lying in the Cemetery some time previously, and verbal permission had been given by the Parish Clerk for its erection. While engaged in their labours at the grave Mr Smith and his friends were accosted by a gentleman who subsequently turned out to be the Colonial Chaplain. This is Mr Smith's version of the affair:—

"We had been at work about half an hour when we were suddenly in the most abrupt and rough manner, accosted by a person (whom judging from his dress we took to be a clergyman), as follows: 'By whose authority are you putting up this stone?'"

"I replied I had no authority and was doing the work out of my own free good will, over my son's grave."

"He answered, 'You cannot put up any stone here without my permission.'"

"I said that I was not a Roman Catholic; to which he rejoined, 'Neither am I.'"

"I said I was not aware that such rules existed in a Protestant Cemetery."

"He then said, 'You must not only get my permission to put that stone, but also submit the inscription on the tablet to me for approval before you will be allowed to put it up.'"

"I said that I should rather prefer to take the whole of the stone away and break them outside the walls than submit to any such rules. If I can remove the body I shall do so."

"I got for my reply, 'If you persist in putting that stone up I shall insist on pulling it down, as I shall not allow my privileges to be trampled upon. I am the Colonial Chaplain.'"

"I was, naturally, greatly surprised and taken aback at this, but since I had commenced the work I did not care to stop it, and I told him that I would finish it, and he with a good deal of unbecoming warmth reiterated his threat to 'pull the stone down.'"

"I then begged of him to read the inscription on the tablet which was lying exposed before him, but he would not, and suddenly went to robe and give what is termed 'Christian burial' to a soldier whose body was just being borne into the cemetery."

One or two of our Straits contemporaries comment upon the affair in a strain the reverse of complimentary to the Colonial Chaplain, but for ourselves we fail to see any sufficient cause in the action of the reverend gentleman for all the indignation that appears to be felt in the matter. It is quite certain that supervision of some kind must be exercised over the inscriptions placed on the grave-stones in Christian burial grounds, otherwise the possibility, and, indeed, the probability, will exist of our finding most objectionable sentences recorded in these solemn places, and it seems to us that ministers of the Gospel ought to be the most suitable persons for judging of the suitability of inscriptions of this nature. In this case it happened that the inscription was entirely unobjectionable, still there was the possibility of its being otherwise.

No doubt the Colonial Chaplain was a little more abrupt on the occasion than he need be, and had he used a little more delicacy in interfering with a father erecting an inscription on the grave of his son it is more than probable we should have heard nothing of the affair. Mr Smith is evidently an individual who is not slow in standing up for his rights, or what he believes to be his rights, and his assertion that he 'would prefer to take the stones away and break them outside the walls' than obtain a clergyman's approval of the inscription he proposes to place on them, and for their erection, neither redounds to his domestic sense or his credit.

The question of the right of the Colonial Chaplain to interfere with the erection of grave-stones in the cemetery is another matter altogether, and one on which we can scarcely form an opinion without an intimate knowledge of the history of affairs in Penang. The *Straits Observer*, however, who should be as fair with local questions, denies the right of the Chaplain to interfere in the matter, and says the cemetery is perfectly free and

independent of his control. At the same time the Colonial Chaplain should know his powers and duties better than to fall into such an error as the one indicated.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The *Press* says it was curious to note how few collisions occur between the Manchu and the Chinese. Rarely indeed do they evince any open hostility towards each other, although, as a matter of fact, there is no feeling of cordiality between them. The mass of the Chinese have no violent objection to the Manchu Government because it is Manchu. In spite of reports of revolts in Hupoh and other provinces, our contemporary does not believe that any general revival of the Taiping insurrection is meditated. Still it might be as well just now for the Peking Government to do away with the remaining distinctions kept up between its Chinese and Manchu troops and citizens.
 Its claim to power is not founded upon a rock, and it is essential to its stability, therefore, to carefully note the signs of the times and to anticipate, as far as possible, the wishes of the Chinese people so long as they are just and reasonable.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The *Chinese Mail* gives the regulations for the management of the Patana Customs Station. It comments favourably on the courtesy the Governor of Fokien had shown to foreign consuls at his receptions of them. Consuls, though inferior in rank to a Viceroy or Governor, are nevertheless officials who, in Chinese phraseology, are designated as "Hak Koon" (stranger officials) and are entitled to be treated as equals.

The *Chung Ngai San Po* has no editorial in this issue.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* copies the *Chinese Mail's* despatch on the *Anna* question without acknowledgment. It comments on the possibility of the rising in Hupoh turning out to be true, though it discredited the report in a late issue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Principal Agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the S.S. *Ada* left Saigon this morning at 6 o'clock, for this port. She passed Cape St. James, soon after 11 this morning.

TO-MORROW and every Sunday Evening till further notice the Service in St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point, will begin at 6 p.m. instead of at 5 p.m. as at present. The usual monthly Morning Service will continue to be at 11 a.m. on the first Sunday in each month.

We observe that the last issue of the *Hongkong Times*, *Daily Advertiser* and *Shipping Gazette* was published this morning, and its conductor therein sums up the career and results of this latest journalistic venture in this Colony.

A SMALL steamer was launched to-day from the Cosmopolitan Dock, Kowloon, several gentlemen being present to witness it. The launch took place exactly at 2 o'clock, and the vessel slid off the ways in a very satisfactory manner. The craft, which is intended for the Chinese and will be used for trading purposes, is about 200 tons burthen, measures 112 feet along the keel, 120 feet over all, has 20 feet beam and 8 feet depth of hold. On leaving the ways she was named the *Foo Kien* by Miss May Rose. It is expected the vessel will be ready for sea in about three weeks. Everyone appeared well pleased at her appearance in the water.

By the arrival of the steamer *Namoa* we learn that the cruiser *Fel-hoo* reached Amoy on the 26th, with three junks in tow, containing goods to the value of \$15,000, saved from the wreck of the *Kwangtung*. The *Fel-hoo*, which had left a native boat's crew, to assist Captain F. Ashton in protecting the wreck, was herself to return to the *Kwangtung* on the following day, to save the remainder of the cargo. Chinese boats from the Foochow Arsenal were alongside, salving the machinery and iron belonging to the *Kwangtung*. The hull was in much the same position as it has been from the first, though it had taken a slight list to port. There seems to be a general opinion felt in Amoy that Captain Ashton has behaved admirably throughout this unfortunate affair.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, and Sunday after Easter, 30th April, 1876:—

Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Numbers, xx. 14 to xx. 17; Psalm, No. 9, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 7, Mercer; Benediction, No. 14, Mercer; First Hymn, "Brief life is here our portion," No. 407, Part 1, Mercer; Second Hymn, "O praise ye the Lord," No. 292, Mercer.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher,

The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Numbers, xx. 14 to xx. 17; Second Lesson, Colossians, ii. from verse 8; Psalm, Nos. 163 and 165, Monts; Service, Triumphant F.; Anthem, "Thou visitest the Earth," No. 13 in Anthem Book; Hymn, after Sermon, "The Church's one foundation," No. 49 in Anthem Book.

HAINAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HONGKONG, April 14, 1876.

I promised in my last to tell you how I passed the night at Oh-lung-shan. We arrived at that interesting place shortly before sundown, and as the next morn, residence of a Magistrate, was some miles further on, determined to stop where we were. No more rash determination could have been come to. In the first place, not a single villager out of a total population of some 300 had ever before seen a foreigner, and the fights for an inside place in the ring which rapidly formed round my chair were more earnest than agreeable.

Secondly, the place had the worst apology for an inn I ever saw in even less China. Unfortunately the place did not boast a temple more pretensions than the single hall with common to country villages, and to sleep in such a place was to get mixed up with idols and joss sticks and drums, and—well—live concomitants, to an extent that might be distressing, and give one a nightmare. No official reached within some distance. The nearest imitation of that article was the tip (or tea-poy) as a non-sinologic friend of mine will call him) a venerable old gentleman with white hair escaping from various parts of his face at irregular intervals, indifferently fitted up with teeth and carrying with him an odour of garlic which would enable a blind man to know him at half a mile distance. Having learned that a "monkey devil," as an impudent little man designated me, was on view, I happened at the moment to be writing a character with a lead pencil in order to explain some question I was putting to my gallant escort, when I suddenly found that implement seized by the trembling hands of the aged apparition. Frantically signing me for a piece of paper he retired to a door post and probably for the first time in his life wrote a few characters with a "devil pen." His conduct after doing this was eccentric. He looked at the pencil perpendicularly, obliquely, horizontally, upside down and side ways, lying it all the time as if it was a newly-found gold nugget. The idea of returning it evidently never entered his head; what passed through his venerable mind—what wild schemes of offering me houses, lands, gold or silver in exchange for this precious article—I shall never know. I had no other pencil handy, so I gently disengaged it from his affectionate grasp and pocketed it. But the look of sadness and disappointment on his face as I did so made me rashly promise to give him one on my return. Poor old gentleman! he is still waiting for the "devil" in his tumbledown old shanty. Circumstances over which I had no control prevented my returning by that road, and when I passed near his ancestral home I was too ill to think of pencils, or I would certainly have soaked his declining years with a BBB.

other somewhat, they plied me with questions until from very weariness I again sought refuge in the don.

As the evening wore on the crowd went off, leaving only a few of the more curious who persisted in watching all I did preparatory to going to sleep. And here a fresh trouble awaited me. Whether it was from exposure in my visit to the open air I cannot say, but I felt an unmistakable attack of fever coming on. A short period of fitful unrefreshing sleep, and I woke to the consciousness that either I had got fever or fever had got me most grievously. But I woke to other facts also. I struck a light and surveyed the scene. On the top of my mosquito curtain some six rats were holding a public meeting. On the wall at the foot of my bed and almost touching the curtain an association of cockroaches (the big fellows) were met for a social science congress, or for some similar object. A centipede in the right hand top corner of the room contemplated the curtain with a mournful conviction that "deil a biter" would he get from the mysterious stranger that night; while last, and least in size, specimens of the flea tribe hopped and skipped and jumped over me with fœdial joy, evidently anxious to assure me that mosquito curtains made no difference to them. Having a particular horror of insects, the antediluvian horrors thus made me more than the rats, though six at a time dancing over one's head are too much even for my philosophy. How I passed the night I hardly know; the rats and the fever and the centipede do mixed themselves so much that I probably endured more suffering than most who, after reading these notes, are likely to travel in Hainan, inasmuch as they will take precautions not to stop at a village inn. Seldom has daybreak been more welcome to me than it was on this occasion. By 5 a.m. I hurried off having, I am afraid, paid an exorbitant sum in cash for the night's entertainment, but too ill to argue and too grateful for the cool morning air to care. My bearers continued on the road seaward; but after going a few miles and still feeling as unwell as before, I concluded not to face another such night and turned back to Hoihow. About 10 a.m. the fever left me, and though still unwell, I had some thoughts of going on. But I had been so thoroughly assured that my hands that I could not fall in with the idea under several days' travel, that I thought I should be doing more useful work by continuing my exploration to the neighbourhood of the port.

The high state of cultivation which everywhere meets the eye near Hoihow bespeaks a hardworking race of natives. Sugar cane is, as I have said, the principal staple. But ordinary wheat is also grown in fair quantities, though not exported. The one thing necessary for Hoihow is, however, the development of the Hainan mines. That they exist there is good evidence to show. A Chinese prospector still in Hongkong declares that some years since he was taken by a friend in Hainan to a place in the interior where an immense heap of copper ore lay awaiting transportation to the coast. "Here," remarked the friend, "is something for your foreign ships." I have a piece of the ore now in my possession, and shall be glad to show it to any one interested. It is not very rich, but much better specimens are to be found, though I was unable to procure any during my visit to the island. That a good chance of exchanging K'ung-chow for Pakhoi has been lost appears to be certain, but the community of Hongkong are perhaps more to blame for this than the British Minister at Peking, who has had no such strong representations as would justify him in urging the exchange upon the Chinese Government. There are moreover better ports as regards anchorage and far better ones for mining development than Hoihow, situated on the North and West coasts of Hainan. There are some four ports in all worth visiting and reporting on when the mineral treasures of the island are once opened up. The results of a visit to Hoihow appear to be rather negative than positive—demonstrating what cannot be done in the way of trade than what can. Of course there are to some extent valuable, but much remains to be done if a thorough report on the resources of the whole island is to be looked for.

THE ANNA AFFAIR.

We give below a translation of an interesting document which has fallen into our hands respecting the Anna affair. It is addressed by the Foochow Superintendent of Trade to Mr De Lano, the United States Consul, officiating for Germany, at Foochow:—

Taotai Sz, appointed by Imperial decree to superintend matters of Commerce, sends this notice to the German Consul.

In the matter of the Anna, whose Captain and Chief Officer were murdered, we have deputed, in accordance with instructions from His Excellency the Governor, Taotai Chun and an official named Chung, to embark on board a steamer in company with the Cheantai of Foo Ning, the Resident of Min An, the Prefect of Foo Ning, the Magistrate of Lien Kiang and Hsia Pak, and to proceed to Sai Yung Island, Pak Seung Island and the surrounding places to make strict investigation into the matter. A letter was at the same time sent to Vice-Consul Fo, inviting his company, but a reply was received from him, stating that owing to official business, he could not accompany and that the Consul himself had returned to the Province. Then a letter was sent to the Consul, your good self, requesting (joint action) in the investigation, but a reply was received stating that you had just returned and that everything in your office was not arranged yet, that it was thought necessary that he should accompany, some other day must be fixed.

But inasmuch as Chun Taotai and others were under orders of the Governor to proceed at once to investigate the matter, they could not put off the matter any longer, and had therefore embarked in company with the military officers and the Magistrate to make a searching investigation of the matter.

Now, Chun Taotai had made a report to this Board, and it is as follows: "I at once fitted myself out, taking with me Chung Tain, and embarked on board the Cheing Yuen steamer, which sailed on the 26th day. I was accompanied in this mission of enquiry by the Cheantai of Foo Ning; General Tai; the Resident of Min An; Colonel Liu; the Magistrate of Lien Kiang, Chi; the Magistrate of Hsia Pak, Wong.

In the 8th Moon last year, after the Captain of the Anna had been murdered,

the crew of the vessel anchored her near Pak Seung Island, and removed in small boats over 200 baskets of sugar, cunningly representing that the vessel sprung a leak, and engaged the cottages of Shi Tak Moo and Shi Tak Cheuk to store them. Then owing to the great winds and heavy seas that had mountain arisen, the men could not return on board to remove any more, while the vessel was drifted to Sai Yung Island, but there being nobody on board to take charge of her, she struck on a rock and was sunk. Then a number of fishing junks went up to her, and removed away about 300 or 400 baskets of damaged sugar and stored the same on the island. During the 9th moon last year, when the officials went to make an investigation, the inhabitants, being afraid of punishment, threw all the sugar into the sea. Besides this, other fishing junks took away a few hundred baskets to other places to sell. This accounts for why various shops in Wang Ki and Koon Tow were in possession of some of the sugar which they bought. After careful enquiry and strict investigation, every one gave the same version, that above are the real circumstances evolved from our enquiries."

This Board has ascertained that Pak Seung Island was scantily covered with only a few tents of huts, inhabited entirely by poor people. Since the last investigation one half of them have removed and concealed themselves. On the present occasion when they heard of the coming of a mandarin steamer, the rest made their escape. Some of them went away in small boats but fell in with heavy weather, and 17 men were drowned. Search was then made in the huts on the island, but nothing was found. As to the sugar reported by Shi Tak Moo and his comrades, it had been recovered by the magistrate of Hsia Pak and handed over to the Consul. There being no other place where the sugar was stored, it has been deemed undesirable to make any vexatious enquiries, so as to involve innocent parties. As to Sai Yung Island, there were over 100 huts inhabited by poor people. It has been said that over 300 baskets of sugar had been stored there. When demand was made for their restitution, however, no sugar was produced, and the plea set up was that it had been thrown into the sea. As it was impossible to say that the sugar was not concealed, the inhabitants were required to pay the price of 400 baskets to be reckoned at the current price of three taels each basket, total, 1,200 taels. As to the 380 baskets conveyed by fishing junks to Wang Ki, and 200 baskets to Koon Tow, it was true that the sugar was bought and the price paid for it, but when the buyers made no enquiries as to how the sellers came by the sugar before they rashly purchased it, they had only themselves to blame. The Tai Cheong and four other shops at Wang Ki were therefore required to pay the price of 380 baskets of sugar, total, 1,140 taels; and the Man Chun shop at Koon Tow to pay the price of 200 baskets, total 600 taels. Besides the restitution made by Shi Tak Moo and another, the sum recovered as the price amounted to over \$4,000, and the same should be returned to the owner of the lost property. It will be thus seen that a reason has been assigned for calling upon the stores to restore the goods and the purchasers to pay the price.

At Pak O, two fish-junk-men named Lee Sun and Cheung On were arrested for plundering the sugar and conveying the same to Wang Ki and Koon Tow to sell, and they have been sent into the City for trial. But as regards the other fishing junks, they move about on the face of the sea and have no regular place of anchorage, so that it is impossible to arrest them. As to the absent criminal Chun Apak, he is neither a native of Pak Seung Island nor of Sai Yung Island, and has run away a long time ago. But the authorities have offered the heavy reward of \$1,000 for his arrest, and the local officials have been ordered to make strict search for him and to employ informants for the purpose, and no doubt is entertained that he can long escape them of the law.

We have, however, heard that the Captain of the Anna was a very violent man, and had once treated those on board that the whole of his European crew left him because they could not bear his harsh treatment, so that he had to engage a new Chinese crew at Amoy. Without a previous knowledge of the men and without taking security from them, he engaged them, and exercised the same harsh treatment towards them until he was murdered. This calamity is indeed what he had brought upon himself. This matter has been the anxious enquiry of the local authorities, both civil and military, who have spared no trouble in the course of this case. They have, moreover, recovered a portion of the stolen property, and spared themselves no trouble in hunting out those who were responsible for the possession of the property. In this, I submit, the officials have done all that lies in their power. I have therefore to lay before you the details of our enquiries, the capture of the offenders and the recovery of the stolen property, and to bring the same to the notice of all superior officers of the province.

On this report the Governor has endorsed the following remarks:

"On the 8th day of the 2nd moon, when I received the seals of office, I called for all the documents connected with the Anna affair, and have found that although the Board of Trade, in the management of this matter, had recovered some of the stolen property and captured some of the offenders, it had not done all that was necessary in so important a case. I have therefore given verbal instructions to this Board to petition at once for the appointment of high officials, both civil and military, to proceed to Pak Seung Island, and Sai Yung Island and the surrounding places to make strict enquiries with the object of capturing the absent offenders, and of finding out where the stolen property had gone to. Taotai Chun, with brevet rank of Provincial Judge, has hitherto been known to me as a transacted business in a bona fide spirit, and I have therefore appointed him to take along with him an expert registrar Chung Tain, to proceed in a steamer, in company with the Cheantai of Foo Ning; General Tai; the Resident of Min An; Colonel Liu; and the Magistrate of the Lien Kiang district Mr Chi, and to meet at the place in question to investigate this matter, so that the barbarous populace in the neighbourhood might know that there were officials whom they must respect and fear, and that they must also know that they could not plunder shipwrecked vessels either foreigners or Chinese. These actions are not taken merely with the object of settling this case, but are meant to show to the ignorant people that they cannot offend in this way. This is the object of my anxious attention to this affair. Now according to the report to the said Taotai, he had only recovered property to the value of a few thousand dollars, and arrested a few fishermen, and from his point of view, he seems to

ly thought that he had done all that could be done, but what he has done is not at all satisfactory and is at direct variance with what I intended that should be done, and I am quite astonished to find such a state of things. On the 12th day of 2nd moon, I gave verbal instructions to the Board of Trade to petition for the appointment of high officials to make investigations in this matter, but from the report of the said Taotai, it appeared that he only started in a steamer on the 28th day of the same month. The excuse he gave was that the delay was caused by having to wait for Consul De Lano, whose company he was expecting, but if Mr Consul De Lano was not in office at the time, why should the Taotai defer his departure so as to cause so long a delay? This is the first thing I am astonished at. The most important point in the case was the murder of the Captain of the Anna by Yung Sai Sai, Yung Ching Ming and others. Although the Captain was to blame for having from false economy engaged vagabonds instead of responsible men, if he had made a report and applied for the detaining of soldiers to protect the wreck, a good deal of the property might have been saved. But Lum Yu Chun regarded the matter with no concern, and allowed the fishing junks to plunder the cargo which was unprotected, and his superior Officer, the Colonel, did not after the occurrence, petition for the dismissal of Lum Yu Chun. They are thus both guilty and deserve punishment for dereliction of duty. Now the said Taotai in his report makes no mention whatever how Lum Yu Chun should be dealt with—whether he should be dismissed—and how his superior Officer, the Colonel, should be treated, so that local officials might be made to know their duty in reference to the protection of property. This is the third thing I am astonished at. When the said Taotai went to Pak Seung Island to investigate, he ought to have ordered proper officers to proceed there beforehand to make enquiries and to arrange matters according to circumstances, but he went in a steamer, after some delay, and of course when the inhabitants on the island saw the arrival of her they took to flight in small boats, some of which encountered bad wind and were capsized, thereby 17 men lost their lives. Though the death was brought upon themselves by their own acts, yet among the 17 men drowned there must be some who were honest men. In their untimely death then not traceable to the omission on the part of the Taotai, in not sending officers beforehand to arrange matters? This is the fourth thing I am astonished at. I have heard that in Pak Seung Island and Sai Yung Island, there were a few men who had been harbouring the stolen property. If what I heard is true, the circumstances under which the goods were stored render the act liable to being regarded as robbery. If the goods were still to be found he ought to search for them in a bona fide spirit. If they had been disposed of, the inhabitants ought to be called upon to pay compensation. If they obtained the goods with a guilty knowledge, they should be punished according to law, and the houses in which the goods were stored should be burned down, so as to give a warning to others in future. The gentry and Tepe in the neighbourhood should also be summoned and charged to make true enquiries into the matter, and no doubt the whereabouts of the stolen goods would be ascertained. Now the said Taotai had only called upon the purchasers to pay up the value of the goods, and had taken no action in regard to the receivers. This will have the effect of causing those evil-doers to have no regard for the law, and of causing the innocent to be involved. This is the fifth thing I am astonished at. According to the Treaty made with Germany, the Chinese officials are bound to protect, at all times, the life and property of German subjects. If happened that lawless vagabonds should set fire to tenements and rob their contents, the local authorities should adopt means by the detaining of soldiers to suppress such deeds and to afford protection. They ought also to bring the offenders to justice. It is also stipulated that when ships were wrecked off the China Coast, or when they were plundered by pirates, the local authorities should adopt means to investigate the matter and to bring the offenders to justice according to law. That the plundered goods, no matter where found, should be returned to the Consul for restitution to their owner. If the local authorities could not capture the offenders or recover all the plundered property, they would be dealt with according to Chinese law, but no claim would be for compensation on the part of the owners. These are the words of the Treaty and both countries must strictly keep them. I will just ask how are the offenders who were first arrested and those who were arrested afterwards treated according to law? and how have the local authorities been dealt with according to Chinese law? China must first keep the Treaty before she can expect foreign countries to do their part. Now the murderers of the Captain have been severely dealt with, nor have the local authorities been treated according to Chinese law, nor have the goods been traced out properly. This shows that China has not done her part according to the treaty, yet she insists on saying that she will not pay for the lost property? Do you think such a plea is sufficient to appease people? Lawless people of this kind, murders with the object of gain, should be severely dealt with by the Chinese authorities themselves, apart from any pressing request of the Consul. The detention of one man will be an example to a hundred men and will prove a warning to all other people. I have therefore to call upon the said Taotai to proceed again in a steamer in company with the local authorities, with the object of settling this Anna case properly, and of tracing out all the property stolen therefrom, no matter where it might be stored. Let all the officials who are responsible for this case, the Resident of Min An, Colonel Liu Kwong Ming, and Lieut. Colonel Wal Chung be deprived of their buttons, Capt. Lum Yu Chun be dismissed from the service, and be put on his trial, and the Magistrate of Lien

Kong, Mr Chi, for his delay in the capture of the offenders, be removed from his present office; Let all the offenders arrested at a fortnight, and be brought up for trial within a fortnight, and be dealt with severely according to their merits. And inasmuch as the said Taotai and Chung Tain, being deputed by me to investigate this matter, had failed in their mission, they are hereby temporarily deprived of their buttons, in order to see how they may redeem themselves by their future conduct. The President of the Board of Trade, Taotai Sz, and his executive officer, Cheong Sui, not having managed this matter with sufficient expedition, should have three marks of great default against their names, and in future whenever there are any international affairs, the officials must pay great attention to their adjustment, and I hereby command the said Board of Trade to communicate my remarks to the Tartar General, the Viceroy, and to the Consul for Germany."

In obedience to these orders I have petitioned the Viceroy and the Tartar General, and beg herewith to communicate the same to you, hoping you will acknowledge the receipt of the same and that you will appoint a time to accompany Taotai Chun to proceed to investigate the matter. With urgency.

To the U. S. Consul, resident at Foochow, Mr De Lano, officiating for the Empire of Germany.

13th day 3rd Moon (7th April 1876.)

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

April 29.

CHAIR COOLIES.

Ching A-sing and Ching A-hung, two chair coolies, were charged by one Wm. Spencer Paget Graves, of H. M. S. *Adriatic*, with carrying off a bag containing clothes and six dollars in his chair after being paid off; his chair having been engaged to carry him to the Naval Hospital. A great amount of evidence was taken and prisoners got the benefit of the doubt as to whether they knew the bundle was in the chair or not.

They were discharged.

NAVAL WARFARE.

Shih A-tai and four other boatmen had a naval engagement at 9 p.m. off Gibb's Wharf on the 25th. P. C. 25 came in and put end to the row, and the prisoners were fined 50 cents each.

ALLEGED SUBULARY.

The remanded case in which Fan A-ping and three others were charged with burglary on house No. 30, Second Street came on again, when no further evidence being produced the prisoners were discharged.

LARCENY.

Cheung A-fuk and another boatman were charged by the master of a passage boat with stealing an anchor from the vessel whilst moored off the Central Market.

It appears the second prisoner was formerly a seaman on board and knew all the ins and outs of the craft. They were caught pulling away with it in a small boat. There was a great amount of evidence in the trial, which resulted in the sentence of three months' hard labour for each defendant, and the boat being out into two and exposed.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALE, with a Special Jury.)

29th April, 1876.

A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Chun Po Yeung v. The P. & O. S. N. Coy.

The following are the names of the Special Jury:—Messrs G. B. Emory, S. Pomroy, J. P. Barnes, H. Hopkin, J. F. Cordes, R. B. Bellis, and H. B. Gibb.

This case was continued to day. Mr Kingmill addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff at some length, exceeding by quarter of an hour the time he had stipulated for the close of his case. He said the question for the Jury was not whether Captain Breeze had done his duty towards his employers, but whether he had complied with the terms of the charter party which his employers had entered into with the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice then summed up at great length, and in the end, the following questions were put to the Jury:—

1.—Were the defendants guilty of breach of contract in refusing to enter the river and Ocksen and there discharge the cargo of the *Adriatic*, intended for Ocksen?

2.—Were the defendants guilty of a breach of contract in not carrying passengers to Sydney from Cooktown?

3.—In case the verdict of the Jury shall be for the Plaintiffs on the said issues, then the Jury will find what number of days were engaged in discharging at the 25th whorage beyond the days which would have been engaged at the said wharf.

The Jury, after a somewhat long deliberation, found for the defendant on all issues, by majority of six to one.

The Attorney General applied for costs. His Lordship said he would hear arguments on this subject on a future day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, April 29, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Hongkong is sadly in want of a bath house now the warm season is setting in. The Victoria Recreation Club has, it appears, abandoned all hope of having one, and has repaired this season at least no steps have as yet been taken to that effect. The reason is undoubtedly that the Committee cannot find the money, or, in other words, that people in Hongkong as a rule care more about money than about the healthy and refreshing exercise they could have in a swimming bath; times are bad, at least everybody is complaining, but still they are not so bad that Hongkong cannot afford to build a bathing establishment. In every little sea-side place at home of the same size as Hongkong it would not be wanting.

For a long time nothing has been heard of the Hongkong Humane Society; perhaps the Committee have discovered that in a lull from the Society could do nothing, even if the members had the best will to do something, which there is no reason to doubt. If the Society has some money left I should suggest that they present it to

the V. R. C. towards the re-building of the bath house. Most people in Hongkong, who subscribed to the H. H. S. would, I am sure, be pleased to hear that the Dollars they subscribed had been used for such a purpose.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
P. P.

[It would appear to us that this must be a double-bill: against Hongkong apathy as regards bathing facilities, and against the movement, or want of movement, called the Humane Society. We can't agree with the second paragraph of the letter: the Humane Society is, by no means asleep, and we fancy the Treasurer is awake to the necessity of keeping all the subscriptions he has got for Humane and not Recreative purposes.—Ed. C. M.]

China.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

We are informed that the actor, Yang Yeh-shu, has arrived in Shanghai, having at length been released under the act of grace promulgated at the accession of the Emperor. Why his release has been so long delayed, we have not been able to learn. His meeting with his former comrades, on Saturday night last, at the Peking road Theatre, is described by an eyewitness as having been most affecting. In appearance, Yang looks well, and has become much stouter than he was formerly. He expresses his readiness to resume his occupation, as soon as "arrangements" can be made for him to do so.

Our shipping reports in another column confirm the idea which was entertained, of the severity of the gale at sea on Friday night. All the vessels, more or less, which arrived in port on Saturday and Sunday, speak of the gale as a hard and violent one from the N.E., accompanied with heavy rain and thick mist, and continuing throughout the night. The str. *Flintshire*, when off the Sables, experienced the storm in its intensity, and sustained no small amount of damage, while the str. *Glenasmole*, which was anchored under the Chinsan Island, was tossed about amazingly, but came through without injury.

On the morning of the 28th, an attempt was made to effect an entrance into the store of Messrs Hall & Holts, through the outfitting department windows in the Nanjing road, and had the Police not made the discovery in time, a serious loss of property might have ensued. The native Policemen on the best saw everything secure at 5 a.m., and subsequently at about 5.10 a.m., the European Sergeant passed the spot and all was then secure; but when the native policeman again returned at about 5.30, he found that several of the window bars of the venturists had been wrenched away, and the large 4-inch plate glass window smashed with a heavy piece of granite, which was left just inside the window. The thief was probably disturbed by the return of the Policemen, as we are glad to learn that but little property is missing, although some valuable shawls and other goods were exposed within easy reach. The most serious loss is the large sheet of plate glass.

By the arrival on the 28th of the steamer *Amoy*, Captain Drewes, from Hongkong, we are enabled to publish particulars respecting the stranding of the steamer *Kwangtung*, belonging to Douglas Laprak and Co., on Ocksen Island, while on a voyage from Hongkong to Foochow. The *Amoy* left the former port between four and five o'clock on Monday afternoon last, and when off Swatow the following morning, she was hailed by the steamer *Sunda*, from Japan. On board the latter vessel was the chief engineer of the *Kwangtung*. He was transferred to the *Amoy*, which then steamed for Ocksen Island. On arriving there, the *Kwangtung* was found to be full of water, with her stern level with the waves. Her position was so perilous, that fears were entertained that the first heavy sea with a moderate breeze would render her a complete wreck. Her mails, passengers, and as much cargo as could possibly be saved, were transferred to the *Amoy*, to be brought to Shanghai. The *Amoy* stayed alongside the ill-fated vessel for about eight hours, and during that time Her Majesty's ship *Thalia*, homeward bound from Shanghai, also came upon the scene. It was impossible to save much of the cargo of the stranded vessel, as no diving apparatus was at hand, and it is almost certain that all she contained when the *Amoy* left will be lost, or if not lost, rendered worthless, by the water which filled her fore and after holds. She had on board a quantity of opium, and if this was known among the natives, it is not improbable, judging from past occurrences of a similar nature, that an attack would be made by pirates. Her passengers were one European gentleman named Moorhead, and 87 Chinese in the steerage, all of whom were landed in Shanghai in safety. All the crew were saved.

Miscellaneous.

A MILKMAN was awake by a wag in the night with the announcement that his best cow was choking. He forthwith jumped up to save the life of his animal, when, lo! he found a turnip stuck in the mouth of the pump.

A REVIEWER defines a real poet as "a singer whose verses haunt your twilight." This definition (says an American paper) is undoubtedly a good one, and it is accepted, once places the mosquito in the front rank.

It being proved at the trial of a pick-pocket, who had given his name as Linch, that his real name was Inch, the judge remarked, "This proves the truth of the old adage, that, 'If you give a man an inch, he will take an L.'"

A YOUNG gentleman from the country, stopping at one of the New York hotels, sat down to dinner. Upon the bill of fare being handed to him by the waiter, he remarked that he "didn't care 'bout readin' now—he'd wait till after dinner."

Boas around ladies' necks are in fashion again. And illiterate young men will do well to remember that boas and beaus are not synonymous by any manner of means. But just as likely as not some persons who should know better will probably make a mistake in this matter. And we can't blame 'em either.

"HEALTHY, my dear," said poor Mr Jones to his better half, "you have sadly disappointed me. I once considered you a jewel of a woman, but you have turned out only a bit of matrimonial paste." "Then, my love," was the reply, "console yourself with the idea that the paste is adhesive, and will stick to you as long as you live."

In notifying the loss of the *Orreder*, the

Ceylon Times remarks:—"Had the executive authorities heeded this suggestion, are offered to them two months ago, on the occasion of the wreck of the steamer *Genoa*, croquet beacons might by this time have been erected on the 'Whale' and 'Gindura' rocks of the port of Galle, and thus have been the means of saving the steamer and cargo whose total loss on the last-named rock was recorded in our issue recently. The 'Gindura' rock is distant from the Galle Lighthouse about four miles N. W., and about a mile from the 'Whale' rock, the *Rangoon* having been lost on the latter, and the *Arcturus* on the former. As we remarked on the occasion of our previous comments, these casualties invariably occur during daylight and in fine weather, when steamers are tempted to make the shore somewhat too readily, and when these hidden dangers are not made manifest by any white sea breaking upon them. During the prevalence of boisterous weather or in the South-West monsoon, these rocks are easily seen and avoided. A basket beacon, such as we recommended, elevated some thirty feet on an iron stanchion, would not cost more than £40 or £50; surely one or two such monitors would be afforded from the large amount received at Galle in port dues: in the present case the loss involved is not less than £250,000. We trust this will be the last occasion on which there will be any necessity for an appeal of this nature."

Quotations.

Hongkong, April 29, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... 617½
" credit, 620
" Old Patna, cash... 607½
" credit, 610
" New Benares, cash...
" credit,
" Old Benares, cash, 581½
" credit, 583½
" New Malwa, cash, 580
" credit, 585
" Allowance Tees, 24 & 48
" Old Malwa, cash, 588
" credit, 590
" Allowance Tees, 20 & 32
GAMPOR, ... 15½
QUICKSILVER, ... 83 & 84
SALT PETRE, ... 5 40 & 51.

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/10½
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 3/10½
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... 16 22½
" Bombay, demand, ... 16 22½
" Shanghai, demand, ... 71½
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 72½
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 8, ...
Sycee, ...
Mexicans, ...
Gold Leaf, ... 26.20
English Sovereigns, ... 5.10
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.12
Discount, ... 7 & 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, par.
J. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$510
China Fire Ins. Co., \$158
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 45 & 50 dls.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1680
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$650
Chinese Insurance Co., \$207
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 350
J. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 34 ex return.
Kangnate Ins. Association, Tls. 650
H. K. U. & M. S. Boat Co., 8 dls.
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. 70
Shanghai Steam Co., \$50 dls.
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$50 dls.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$105.15.

Temperature.

Hongkong, April 29, 1876.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

THERMOMETER.—9 a.m., 78
Do. 1 p.m., 79
Do. 4 p.m., 79
Do. Maximum, 79
Do. Minimum, over night, 74
BAROMETER.—9 a.m., 30.140
Do. 1 p.m., 30.100

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, Annie Brington, from New York to Shanghai.
Jan. 6, Ottercree, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 6, Lyoka Till, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 10, Echo, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 11, Titian, from Penarth to Hongkong.
Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 17, Alex. McNeill, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 17, Onward, from Liverpool to Hongkong.
Jan. 19, Sophie, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.
Jan. 22, Flintshire (str.), from London to Penang, &c.
Jan. 31, Lord Macaulay, from Newport to Hongkong.
Feb. 1, Nearchus (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 2, Evelyn, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 4, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 6, Paul Marie, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 6, Scotia, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 8, Kalsow, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 12, Whittier, from San Francisco to Manila.
Feb. 24, Hohenstaufen (str.), from Bremen to Hankow.
Feb. 26, Susanne, from Hamburg to Shanghai.

March 2, Mary L. Stone, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Sumatra, Samatra, Lorne.

Flora Castle, Glenfallach, Glenfallach, Glenfallach.

Tobishahoff, Glenfallach, Glenfallach, Glenfallach.

Cashmere, Adm., Adm., Adm.

Lothian, F. S. Thompson, Wyo., Wyo., Wyo.

Halfmoon, Mrs. Glen, Mrs. Glen, Mrs. Glen.

Melrose, J. O. Munn, J. O. Munn, J. O. Munn.

At Liverpool.—Kushla (str.) Kushla (str.) Kushla (str.)

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

LOWE'S POSTAGE (Victoria) Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the rate is, Letters, 5 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is in India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian mail, prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

By Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Malacca, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 5 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18; 5 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Fr.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 1 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Auen, Suez, (Fr.) Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Ceylon (Fr.), double postage. There is no registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, 8. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Books & Patterns.
via	1 oz. 12 oz.	Every 4 oz.
Brindisi (Br.)	30 6 4 8 14	
Marseilles (Fr.)	30 6 4 8 12	
Southampton (Br.)	24 4 2 4 8	
St. Francisco (U.S.)	12 2 2 4 8	
By Priv. Steamer	24 6 4 6 12	
via Brindisi	24 6 4 6 12	

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Quills, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.	Letters.	Books & Patterns.
All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).		
If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Notley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.		

Continents, &c., of Europe.	(Br.) via Brindisi.	(Fr.) via Trieste.	(Fr.) via Marseilles.
Austria, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Luxembourg, Switzerland, &c.	Letters 18 22 18 1/2 oz.	Nw. prs. 4 4 O.P.	Bks. 10 10 O.P.
Denmark, Farøe Is., Heligoland, Iceland, Roumania, &c.	Letters 18 24 18 1/2 oz.	Nw. prs. 4 6 O.P.	Bks. 10 14 O.P.
Norway, Sweden, Russia, &c.	Letters 18 26 18 1/2 oz.	Nw. prs. 4 6 O.P.	Bks. 10 14 O.P.
Registration To all the above	12 12 D.P.		

By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books.	Patterns.
France, (1/2 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.	
Italy, (1/2 oz.)	14	12	2	6	
Spain, (1/2 oz.)	24	None	4	1	
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.	
Southampton, (1/2 oz.)	24	None	8	3 (2 oz.)	
Portugal, (1/2 oz.)	24	None	4	1	
Gibraltar, (1/2 oz.)	24	None	4	1	
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.S.	C.S.	
Southampton, (1/2 oz.)	24	16	6	6 (2 oz.)	
Turkey, (1/2 oz.)	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)	
British Office, (1/2 oz.)	22	2	4	16	
Austrian Office, (1/2 oz.)	12	None	C.P.	C.P.	
Greece (1/2 oz.)	24	8	4	8	
Gibraltar, (1/2 oz.)	24	8	4	8	
Malta, (1/2 oz.)	8	8	2	8	

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books.	Patterns.
France & Algeria, (1/2 oz.)	12	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Italy, (1/2 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Spain, (1/2 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.
Portugal, (1/2 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Turkey, (1/2 oz.)	12	D.P.	2	O.P.
Greece, (1/2 oz.)	12	None	C.P.	C.P.
Gibraltar, (1/2 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena, and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas.

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, 34 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. India, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Montevideo, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters, 52 46

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.

Letters, 64 58

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, if allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

A book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Caje do Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transported, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or of the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post, and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, sharp pointed instruments, samples of bottles, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, seeds of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confederacy of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, viz: France, Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.

Hongkong

Stamps

cents.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, &c.

Applomb, Bermuda, Bogota, Otago, Curacao, Fiji, Grenada, Guadeloupe, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies, &c.

Hawaii, New Caledonia, &c.

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela, &c.

Belize, Greytown, Guaya, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, &c.

Brazil, &c.

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Argentine Confederation, &c.

Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.)

Books, &c., per 4 oz.

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be

forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Gallat.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

LETTERS.—Many persons are in the habit of addressing letters, &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such letters, &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however, well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders will be issued at this Office, and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for Each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding £2, 18

Above £2 and not exceeding £5, 36

" £5 " £7, 54

" £7 " £10, 72

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange ruling on the day of arrival of the advices of such orders.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Barry Brothers" will suffice; but the mere term Messrs, such as Messrs. Kingston, or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as Carron Co. is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order mislaid or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

13.—Repayment

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards Chinese and neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayn, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *A*, near the Kowloon shore *B*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *C*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Section.								
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.								
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.								
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.								
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.								
Section.								
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.								
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.								
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.								
8. From Pier to East Point.								
Steamers								
Adria	5 h	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	April 23	Wm. Postan & Co.	Saigon	May 1
Banadi	5 o	Buchanan	Brit. str.	909	April 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Bombay	4 k	Smith	Brit. str.	1327	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Chinese	
Choppy	5 o	Dryden	Brit. str.	983	April 28	Chinese		
Comacina	5 o	Corrick	Brit. str.	768	April 27			
Danube	2 h	Olanchy	Brit. str.	561	April 4	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	Sand's Slip
Duna	4 o	Thomson	Brit. str.	576	April 14	Gilman & Co.	Saigon	
Florida	4 o	Schultz	Ger. str.	1085	April 28	Wm. Postan & Co.		
Flour Castle	5 o	Thomson	Brit. str.	1622	April 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	
Gaelic	4 h	Ridley	Brit. str.	2652	April 13	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ama & S. Fisco	Mails May 1
Genoa	4 h	Corrick	Brit. str.	1216	April 25	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hailong	6 h	Abbott	Brit. str.	277	April 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Swatow and Tamsui	
Hankow	4 o	Symington	Brit. str.	2332	April 19	Stearns & Co.		
Java	3 k	Gollards	Dut. str.	886	April 24	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Norden	5 o	Jensen	Dan. str.	778	April 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok	
Pawtuxet	6 k	.....	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Ang. Heard & Co.		Laid up
Penedo	6 o	Cain	Brit. str.	652	April 28	Melchers & Co.	Saigon	
Rajasthanhar	5 o	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	April 25	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Sindh	5 o	Rapatel	Foh. str.	2103	April 28	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	Mails
Singapore	4 o	Penke	Brit. str.	964	April 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	S'pore and Australia	May 6
Stad Amsterdam	4 k	Boon	Dut. str.	1720	April 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Thales	5 h	Coles	Brit. str.	820	April 25	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	
Tibre	4 k	Girard	Foh. str.	1096	April 27	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	
Volga	5 o	Nomdedeu	Brit. str.	950	April 17	Landstein & Co.	Hoihow & Haiphong	Repairing
Wash	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	285	April 27	Kwok Achong		
Yotung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9			
Sailing Vessels								
Abbey Cowper	2 h	Nelson	Brit. bk.	699	April 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Manila	
Alden Bessie	4 k	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu & S. Fco	
Alma	2 h	Lehmeyer	Ger. bk.	385	April 28	Melchers & Co.		
Anna Dorothea	7 k	Schutt	Ger. bk.	330	April 25	Wm. Postan & Co.		
Annie Fish	8 k	Hiffes	Amer. bk.	1496	April 23	Messageries Maritimes		
Beethoven	3 k	Haje	Ger. bk.	340	April 27	Melchers & Co.		
British Crown	1 o	Andrew	Brit. bk.	448	April 27	Lammers, Atkinson & Co.		
Canton	7 o	Krantz	Ger. bk.	385	April 18	Stearns & Co.		
Cap Horn	1 h	Green	Ger. bk.	401	April 22	Wm. Postan & Co.		
Caroline Behn	4 k	Schmidt	Amer. bk.	673	April 24	Stearns & Co.		
Charter Oak	4 o	Smith	Amer. bk.	963	Nov. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Chas. C. Leary	8 o	Stephens	Amer. bk.	444	April 24	Captain		
Chow Sze	2 o	Stephens	Siam. bk.	462	April 20	Stearns & Co.		
Christina A. P.	4 k	Fedricio	Amer. bk.	175	Jan. 8	Order		Repairing
Christina	4 k	Stehr	Ger. bk.	280	April 23	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Haiphong	
Comet	6 h	Bray	Amer. bk.	1157	April 23	Tudor Company		
Commissary	8 o	Hunter	Brit. bk.	900	April 23	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Corinne	7 k	Gorman	Brit. bk.	395	April 28			
Fano	3 k	Norby	Dan. bk.	387	April 21	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Feiga	5 k	Christiansen	Dan. bk.	816	April 23	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Franz	2 h	Hildebrandt	Brit. bk.	148	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.	Australia	Repairing
Glory	2 h	Witt	Siam. bk.	449	April 11	Chinese	Bangkok	
Henrietta Behn	2 o	Schachtel	Ger. bk.	960	April 23	Order	Novgorodsky	
John Sverdrop	2 h	Petersen	Norw. bk.	122	April 9	Frazar & Co.	Bangkok	Repairing
Jonathan Chase	4 o	Curtis	Amer. bk.	693	Mar. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Kassa	8 k	Lindsay	Brit. bk.	325	April 23	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Kyiv	3 o	Lorang	Norw. bk.	400	April 27	F. Degener		
Margarete	4 k	Owens	Brit. bk.	864	Mar. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Marie Heydorn II	3 k	Mühlmann	Ger. bk.	286	April 27	Wm. Postan & Co.	San Francisco	
Marquis of Argyll	2 k	McKean	Brit. bk.	500	April 10	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Mount Lebanon	3 h	Hall	Brit. bk.	580	April 23			
Ocean Chief	8 o	Coat	Brit. bk.	386	April 24	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Otago	2 h	Swadden	Brit. bk.	436	April 26	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Pallas	1 k	Lueder	Ger. bk.	421	April 21			
Presto	1 k	Laidman	Brit. bk.	383	April 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Prince Arthur	7 k	Wells	Brit. bk.	296	April 25	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Rioa Genova	8 o	Cummins	Brit. bk.	626	April 24	Chinese		
Shalimar	3 k	Otter	Brit. bk.	1696	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Shallow	2 h	Fowes	Amer. bk.	1239	April 23			
Sydenham	4 k	Bristow	Brit. bk.	1082	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Tartar	4 k	Kaemena	Ger. bk.	256	April 28	Melchers & Co.		
Victor Emanuel	4 k	Sorenson	Norw. bk.	27	April 21	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Vigilant	7 h	.....	Brit. bk.	809	Mar. 30	Captain		
Yantic	2 o	Blanchard	Amer. bk.	463	April 1	Order	Takao	
At Canton							Ohfoco	
Palos		Laine	Brit. bk.	553	April 18	Landstein & Co.		
		Shaw	Brit. str.	2923	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6 o	German	corvette	1400	14	800	April 14	Kühne
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 27	Colomb
Cyclop	6 o	German	gunboat	560	6	80	April 10	Von Roiche
Egeria	7 o	British	steam sloop	727	4	120	April 23	W. F. C. Atis
Flamer	4 k	British	aux. naval hospital	462	4	100	.....	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Frolic	6 h	British	gun vessel	2200	10	400	Mar. 31	C. E. Buckle
Hertha	7 o	German	corvette	1462	6	400	April 15	J. A. Poland
Junco	7 o	American	corvette	638	6	500	April 20	F. V. McNair
Kearsarge	6 k	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Mar. 15	C. B. Theobald
Kestrel	6 k	British	military hospital	2691	.....	.....	.....	Capt. Becker
Messene	7 h	British	gunboat	295	4	60	April 13	R. H. Paul
Mequito	7 o	British	corvette	1456	6	400	April 22	Woodcombe
Thalia	6 h	British	gun vessel	441	.....	.....	Feb. 27	Francis Stirling
Thistle	6 h	British	gun vessel	3027	2	.....	.....	Commodore Parish
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	650	2	250	Mar. 25	H. C. D. Ryder
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	410	3	258	April 9	R. S. McCook
Yantic	6 h	American	gunboat	306	.....	.....	April 18	W. R. Bridgman

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER.

STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	O'Ryan	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Fei Wan	.....	.....	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kit Shan	497	Cary	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
Linton	68	.....	Kwok Achong
Powan	1890	.....	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
Saada	60	Scott	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	.....	Kwok Achong
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Benning, T.	H. O. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	.....	Kwok Achong

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

April 22, 1876.

Name.	Flag.
Chin Sheng	British steamship
*Douglas	for Hongkong
*Europa	for Shanghai
Fu Sheng	British steamship
Tokata	for Shanghai

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

April 22, 1876.

Name.	Flag.
Aden	Chinese
Agamemnon	British
China	German
Cyprian	British
Fire Queen	American

FORMOSA.

April 22, 1876.

Name.	Flag.
Fuyuan	British
Fyehow	American
Glenartney	British
Gwalior	British
Honan	American
Howsang	Chinese
Hupah	American
Pai-tah	Chinese
Shanghai	British
Shingking	American
Szechuen	American
Taku	British
Tsunai	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

April 22, 1876.

Name.	Flag.
Chirley	British barque
Ellen Browne	British barque
Geslena	Dutch schooner
Hedwig	Swedish barque
Oceanus	German brig
Rifamat	British barque
Yelos	German barque
Wm. Van Name	American barque

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 29, 1876.

At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest Lowest Cash Cash

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb.	400	300
" Fenchow, "	170	100
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	200	160
Beef Corned, catty	160	140
" Roast, "	180	160